

THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free; thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.
WASHINGTON.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1844.

WHIG STANDARD OFFICE.

The Publication Office of the Whig Standard is now located on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets, next door to Deers' Temperance Hotel. Advertisements, &c., will be received there, or at our Printing Office, corner of 10th street.

DEATH OF THE HON. HENRY R. BRINKERHOFF.
Both Houses of Congress adjourned yesterday at an early hour, as a token of respect to the memory of the Hon. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, late a Representative from the 21st Congressional District of Ohio, who died at his residence on the 30th of April last.

WHO ARE TO BE BENEFITTED?

Modern times have not given birth to a more magnificent scheme of aggrandizing and enriching a few individuals than that now on foot of annexing Texas to the United States. With a portion of the people the enlargement of the territorial limits of their country is always a favorite idea; it carries with it the notion of grandeur, and those who favor it indulge the vague hope that they are to be benefitted thereby. The Roman people indulged the passion for acquisition to such an extent that they seemed unwilling there should be a country in the world which was not owned, and governed by them. The great mass of the people of that overgrown empire were poor and down-trodden by the rich: they were ever ready to join the army for the purpose of conquest, with the hope of thereby acquiring land, and improving their pecuniary and social condition. But did they ever, in any instance, realize their hopes? Did conquest inure to their benefit? Did they share in the distribution of the countries conquered by their bravery and acquired by their blood? No. The conquered provinces were allotted to the generals, consuls, senators, and the aristocracy generally. Now, who would be benefitted by the annexation of Texas to the United States? Will the poor man who, in case of war, would be called upon to do the fighting, and who, whether obliged to join the army or not, would be taxed to pay the expenses of the war? No, not at all. It is the rich man, the speculator, who is to reap the benefit, and he alone. It is they who own some ten, fifteen, twenty, and perhaps fifty thousand acres of land in Texas—principally and duke-dom—worth comparatively nothing now, but which would become immensely valuable were it annexed to the United States. It is they who have purchased for a song, and now hold hundreds of thousands and millions of dollars of Texas bonds and Texas scrip, who are to be benefitted. To them the scheme of annexation is the philosopher's stone which is to make them millionaires if it succeed. Is it at all surprising, then, that they should manifest so much feeling and anxiety in favor of this disturbing project?

Look at it in whatever light we will, it is presented to us as a grand, a magnificent, a desperate scheme of speculation and aggrandizement. Mr. Tyler seizes hold of it as the mighty spring-board from which he can vault into the Presidential seat, which, having tasted of power, he is reluctant to leave. Mr. Calhoun grasps it for the purpose of organizing a great Southern party of which he is to become the leader, and which he hopes will place him at the head of the nation. Others join it with the same personally interested and ambitious views, expecting to come in for their share of the honors and emoluments of office, should their leader be placed in the position which will give him the power of dispensing them; while the land speculators on a large scale, and the stockjobbers who hold scrip worth nothing now, but which is to be turned to gold in their hands by annexation, are actuated by the same interested and unworthy motives. All these, it seems to us, care not whether annexation is to involve the country in war, or inflict dishonor upon us or not. Self-interest blinds them to every thing save their own profit or aggrandizement. All the land speculator can see is, his princely domain, and his splendid baronial castle; all the scrip speculator can see is, his hundreds of thousands or his millions of dollars, the interest of which is guaranteed by the United States; and all some others can see is the glittering robes and paraphernalia of office. What are the mass of the people to gain? We ask for information, and pause for a reply.

PRECEPTS vs. PRACTICE.

We had omitted to call the particular attention of the reader to the vote in the Senate on Monday, upon the appropriation for the Cumberland road. The bill appropriates \$400,000 for the object, of which sum Ohio is to receive \$100,000, and Indiana and Illinois \$150,000 each. We make no quarrel with the appropriation, but we cannot lose the opportunity to expose the shameless inconsistencies of Locofocoism. One of the boasted principles of the party is the denial of constitutional power in Congress to carry on works of internal improvement; and yet there never has been an occasion when the party have failed to sacrifice their principles to suit an emergency. Of the twenty-three affirmative votes by which the bill passed, ten of them were cast by Locofocos who have made themselves hoarse in denouncing the "latitudinarian" construction of Henry Clay and the Whigs. We cannot see how honorable men can reconcile such inconsistencies; we cannot see how they can consistently with their oaths, denounce the doctrine of internal improvement by the Federal Government as unconstitutional, and then turn right about and act upon the principle. We repeat that we have no quarrel with appropriation or the principle it involves, but we must protest against such trifling with oaths, as is implied by the conduct of Locofoco members of Congress upon this subject.

But this is by no means an uncommon case. It is the every day practice of the party. Every member of the party yields up his scruples on the altar of his popularity, whenever the local interests of his constituents are affected by the appropriation to be made.

WHIG MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

A large number of the Whigs of the First Congressional District, assembled in front of the Commissioners Hall, Southwark, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of hearing the report of their Delegates to the Baltimore Convention. On motion, George G. West, Esq., was elected Chairman. A number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were also elected; after which Dr. Rutter read the report of the Delegates from the First District to the National Convention.

The meeting was addressed by the Hon. Mr. King, of Georgia, Hon. Mr. Graves, of Kentucky, and Mr. Buckner, of Kentucky. The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements read a letter from the Hon. E. Joy Morris, regretting that he was prevented from attending the meeting.

A resolution of thanks to the speakers was adopted, and then the meeting adjourned with nine cheers for HENRY CLAY.

The friends of CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN in Newark, held a meeting on Tuesday last to respond to the Baltimore nominations, Gov. Wm. Pennington in the chair. The report of the delegates was received and ratified with hearty acclamations. The meeting was then effectively addressed by Mr. Cook, Hon. Wm. C. Dawson, and Col. Toombs, of Georgia, whose remarks were received with much enthusiasm. Newark and Essex county will surpass all their former noble majorities for Clay and Frelinghuyesen.

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM MR. WEBSTER.

The New York Tribune gives the following sketch of the remarks of Mr. Webster, in the rotunda of the Exchange on his visit on Thursday evening to the Boston Clay Club:

"Public opinion is now awake, and great principles are discussed every where. Since the organization of our Government there never was a greater desire for a system of wise policy. We want honorable peace, or, if need be, honorable war, that great questions may be settled. We want a Government of guardian kindness—of parental care—not subversive to-morrow of what was done to day. The people must insist upon a settled course of reasonable policy. One of the nations across the water has a saying that in this day the schoolmaster is abroad. Our schoolmaster has been abroad, and has taught us some salutary lessons. We must teach our rulers to hold our Government in trust for us. I think I see the dawn of a brighter day. We need not mourn over what is past, but let us improve the present, and look forward with hope for the future. Local disunions are giving way before an enlargement of views and a more Catholic spirit. When the South gives up the North must not hold back in securing national renown. I have confidence in these views, from the existence of a strong, irradicable, ineffaceable attachment to the Union of the States, which exists in the North and in the South, from the sea to the Mississippi. And this is our only hope. It was the States in Union that declared us free, established the Constitution, and carried out the formation of a Government with so much glory and renown. Union holds up this country to the gaze of other nations as the most favored of God's creation among men. The Whigs are bound to preserve the Union. Let us pursue a conservative course, if need be, making greater speed, but we must not run off the track.

"In conformity with these views, gentlemen, I give you a sentiment: The Constitution of the country, and the Union of the States—may they both be perpetual!"

Mr. Webster retired, amid prolonged cheers, to the room of the Boston Clay Club. Governor Paine, of Vermont, afterwards addressed them at their own room, in an eloquent speech on our union, and the disunion on the tariff, currency, and other public questions, among our opponents.

The Lead Trade of the West is largely on the increase. According to the regular tables, in the St. Louis Price Current of the 27th April, there were received in the year 1843, 14,286 pigs. This year, to date, (only four months,) the receipts are 156,300 pigs. The exports, this year so far, amount to 125,504 pigs, leaving a stock on hand of 30,796 pigs.

A PEEP AT BOTH SIDES.

Oh! how the Locos do lampoon
The Whigs that hail "that same old coon"
That whipp'd the "Fox" in forty, sore,
And will again in forty four."
They can't remember now, poor souls,
The epoch of their "hickory poles;"
And how, since then, in "glory's" fog,
They madly worshipp'd the "whole hog."
"Log cabins" and "hard cider," too,
Have had their day, it is most true;
But were they worse than "Jackson poles,"
Adorn'd with "brooms" and "Porter bowls?"
And if the Whigs did "cut a shine,"
And of a "coon," have made a "sign,"
We think the "emblem" now will suit,
As well as did the grunting brute.
Hereafter, then, let Loco saints,
Of "symbols" make no more complaints,
Till from Ohio's ballot box
They drive their "hog"—we'll drive their "fox;"
And while they growl and tell their lies on,
"We go for Clay and Frelinghuyesen!"
Hurrah for "Harry of the West,"
And Frelinghuyesen—he's the best!

* In Ohio, a few years since, the tickets of the Locos were headed with a hog, and so voted!

For the Whig Standard.

MR. TOWERS: The following from the Norfolk Herald of Wednesday, deserves to be passed round:

"MOST INFAMOUS."

I find the following paragraph in that "infamously" dirty sheet, the Chronicle and Old Dominion.

"New York and Massachusetts too were represented there (i.e. at the Baltimore Convention) the latter of whom could not have been noticed had not some of her sons worn black Cockades with blue ribbons, on which were inscribed 'Hartford Conventionists.'"

The Tory who indited the above paragraph receives from me, the grandson of a REVOLUTIONARY WHIG and the son of an officer of the last war, "the lie direct."

A NEW ENGLAND RATIFIER.

The writer's name is left with the editor of the Herald.

Let it be remembered that the Chronicle and Old Dominion is edited by the same individual who asserted in this city upon the demise of General Harrison, that "he hoped his soul was reposing in hell;" and was instantly expelled for the assertion from "the Literary Debating Society," of which he was a member. TRUTH.

Gov. Porter has approved a bill passed at the recent session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, which requires the Susquehanna Canal Company to receive ten per cent. of its toll levied on the descending trade, in Tide Water Canal notes.

The United States frigate United States, Captain Armstrong, during her cruise in the Pacific from the 9th of January, 1842, to the 15th of December, 1843, visited 19 ports, was at sea 120 days, in port 280 days, and sailed 60,170 miles.

A very large meeting was held in Charleston, last week, to take into consideration the recent murder of an American seaman at the port of Havana. Resolutions were adopted expressive of the sense of the meeting, and urging upon our Government the adoption of "measures for the full and effectual assertion of the rights of our seamen and the honor of the American flag."

The New York Express of Wednesday thus speaks in reference to the anniversaries of the several societies now being held in that city:

"The Anti-Slavery people have dwindled down to a mere handful, without money, or without means. Their doings, as reported to-day, are particularly amusing. If the world is not to end till they bring about the abolition of slavery, Father Miller may as well end his agitation at once."

"It is worth the while to observe in this world how much of fanaticism and folly hang on the skirts of genuine goodness and Christianity. Thus there have assembled in this city, with the delegates to Bible Societies, Foreign Missions, &c., all the crazy and mad people from Maine to Maryland. A new sect, we understand, yesterday got along in the Boston boat; the *comm-outers* they are called. We shall study out this new tribe when they make their appearance in public, and endeavor to ascertain what they are after."

The crew of the United States ship Constellation, recently arrived at Norfolk from the Pacific, have published a card in the Norfolk papers, thanking Commodore L. Kearney for his good usage to them while under his command, in a cruise of forty-two months round the world. The card says:

"Of all the ships bearing the American flag, we do not hesitate in saying that the Constellation was the happiest ship that ever left the United States; owing to the mild mode of discipline adopted by her commander. In him, and only him, are we indebted—not forgetting, however, the Fleet Surgeon, Rapalje, and Assistant Surgeon Greenow, for their kindness to those who were unfortunate enough to require their medical skill."

Speaking of the version given of the misunderstanding between Messrs. White and Rathbun, by the scullions of the Globe, the Mobile Daily Advertiser concludes an article with the following caustic sentence:

"To say the honest truth, the whole representation of the affair as given in that print, seemed to us strained, unnatural, and biased, more like the revelations of a witness under subornment, whose tongue was swollen and blistered with the ranking scandal under which it labored."

Would it not be, asks an erudite editor, an improvement on "Go it while you're young," to say, "In the earlier stages of maturity, proceed with accelerated swiftness!" We think it would.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.—It strikes us that a tobacco-smoker need not be inevitably a blackguard, although smoking is *per se* a gross, selfish, animal indulgence, which a true gentleman would seem likely to eschew. But to see three or four fellows, not positively Yahoos in appearance, get into a railroad car, and there puff, puff, their abominable smoke into the faces and eyes of twenty people, to whom they must know it is horribly offensive, who could ask a more preposterous proof of total depravity!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

We can inform the editor of the Tribune, from our own sad experience, that there is a lower deep of depravity than that. He has only been upon the confines of those purgatorial regions, the "smoke" of which he so much abhors. Let him travel between Richmond and Fredericksburg in the middle of winter, closely shut up in the cars, with half a dozen tobacco chewers, expectorating the rich juice of the weed upon the stove, and he would sigh for the odors of the cigar, which he now looks upon as so offensive. We must say, in justice to the agents of the railroad, that the practice alluded to is strictly forbidden, and always prohibited as far as possible; but some persons seem to have a *penchant* for the amusement, which it is difficult to account for, and upon which we have often indulged a passing speculation. The act of spitting upon a hot stove appeals to three of the five senses, through which we receive all our ideas of beauty. We see the hyperbolic figure which the liquid describes in passing from the mouth to the stove—we hear it fry when brought in contact with the hot iron—and we smell the odor which is compounded of burnt tobacco and saliva, but which of the senses communicates the pleasure we have never been able to determine. We may say, nevertheless, as the frogs said to the boys, that it may be fun to the actors, but it is death to the spectators.

VERY LATE FROM HAYTI.

COMPLETE OVERTHROW OF THE MULATTO GOVERNMENT.—From Captain Hoyt, of the brig Republic, who left Port Republic, 27th ultimo, and arrived here on last evening, we learn that the Blacks have been entirely successful in their engagements with the Government troops. Herard's forces had disbanded in the North, and he took refuge in Port Republic, but was hotly pursued by a superior numerical force, and it is believed he could not hold out many days. The Revolutionists have established an independent government in the Spanish part of the island.—The French Admiral lay off Port Rep, with three frigates waiting the issue of events. He would probably take possession of the island, and the expected failure of the Government to pay the indemnity due to France would be used as a pretext for that purpose.

The black population has been fighting for a Republican form of Government, instead of Military Despotism, and we think the possession of the island will cost France much more than any pecuniary advantages she can ever expect from it.—*N. Y. Sun of Wednesday.*

FROM JAMAICA.

We learn from Capt. Morrison, of the British schooner Industry, who arrived last evening from Jamaica, that two more vessels had just arrived from Aux Cayes with 320 of the unfortunate inhabitants. A special meeting of the Common Council had been held on the 8th, to take into consideration the state of the distressed females and children, refugees from Aux Cayes, and £200 had been voted for their immediate necessities. Considerable sympathy had been excited in the community in their behalf.—*N. Y. Exp. of Wed.*

A dreadful, savage, and fatal affray took place in the vicinity of Allanburg one night last week. Two canal laborers occupied adjoining shanties; both were married, one having children, the other none. One of the children threw a chip or something of that sort into the shanty of his father's neighbor, which so enraged him that he gave the child a severe thrashing. The father was absent at the time. On his return, such a violent passion was excited, that he seized an axe and sallied out, threatening to cut down the shanty of the offender, who met him, having taken the precaution to arm himself with a similar weapon. With these axes they fought, and the sad result was, that the father of the child was killed on the spot, while his wife, who had thrown herself upon his body to protect it, had one of her legs broken, and was otherwise so seriously injured, that it was feared she would not recover. The other man and his wife absconded.

Niagara (C. W.) Chron.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—almost.—We understand that two trains met on the Amboy railroad, about twelve miles from Amboy, on Monday afternoon. They were seen, however, in time to prevent a collision, but in running one of the trains back a mile or two to a "turn out," a car was thrown from the track. No injury and little delay ensued. Luck is better, after all, than railroad regulations.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SUICIDE BY A JUDGE.—Judge Murray, of the Court of Muscogee county, Alabama, committed suicide, about a week ago, by blowing out his brains with a pistol. The cause of this melancholy act was love. The Judge was in Mobile only a few weeks before, as was the young lady to whom he was engaged, but on returning to Columbus, the father of the lady refused his consent to the union, which so operated upon Judge M.'s disposition as to drive him to the commission of the act.

The brig Uncas, Captain Roach, which had been detained off the river Gallinas by the U. S. brig Porpoise, Lieutenant Commander Craven, on account of some irregularities in her papers, and, proceeding on the coast, was brought to this port yesterday morning, under charge of Lieutenant G. W. Chapman. It is also said that the mate of the Uncas had been murdered by one of the sailors, named Robinson.

When the Uncas left the coast, the health of the United States squadron was quite good. Up to the 12th of March no case of fever had occurred.—*New Orleans Bee, May 1.*

The "Augsburg Gazette" states from Belgrade that the Prince Hissopodar, of Moldavia, is accused of having misappropriated a sum of three millions of piastres of the public money. Great excitement is said to prevail at Jassy.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1844.

SENATE.

After the reception of a few memorials, and the adoption of a resolution submitted by Mr. EVANS, inquiring whether any more clerks were needed in the Comptroller's office, Mr. ALLEN pronounced a eulogy upon Mr. BRINKERHOFF.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

As soon as the Journal was read—Mr. POTTER, of Ohio, rose and announced the death of his colleague, Mr. HENRY R. BRINKERHOFF, of the 21st Congressional District of that State.

This gentleman died at his residence, on the 30th of April, of a disease contracted about the time he was preparing to leave home for Washington, and which prevented him from taking his seat at all. He was a native of Adams county, Pennsylvania, and had removed, at an early period of his life, to New York; thence, about six years since, he removed to Ohio.

In New York, he was twice elected to the State Legislature. He was also raised to the office of Major General of the New York militia, and, during the war, was in the frontier service defending his country.

Comparatively but a short time in Ohio, he was still honored with an election to the 25th Congress of the United States.

Mr. B's history furnishes another example of the fruits and advantages of our free institutions, for he was of humble parentage, and had received but a limited education. Possessing, however, a good mind, and exerting all his energies to overcome these disadvantages, he succeeded in winning high political honors, as well as securing great respect and consideration in the private walks of life. He was descended from the Knickerbockers, and his character was marked with all their prudence, discretion, and other useful qualities.

He was an indulgent parent, a faithful friend, and, had he lived, would have been a useful member.

The House adopted the customary resolutions, and adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.—There was a Legislative caucus held at Albany on Monday evening, among other things, for the purpose of supporting Mr. Van Buren in his present doubtful position. The caucus agreed to stand by him, ayes 79, noes 23—a rather heavy minority for the man who, we have been told, is the favorite son of New York.—*N. Y. Express.*

Boylston Hotel, Boston, was fired by lightning, on Saturday evening, at 9 o'clock. The flames were speedily extinguished.

Can anybody tell us anything certain about that leading editorial which *The Globe* is said to have had in type, savagely denouncing Mr. Clay's Letter on Annexation, when it received Mr. Van Buren's Letter on the same subject, and had to wear ship completely? We should like to see that article. Can't the publishers of "the Curiosities of American Literature" obtain a copy?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NAVAL.—The naval station at Baltimore, discontinued in November last, by the late Secretary Henshaw, is shortly to be resumed. The present Secretary of the Navy has directed the U. S. sloop of war Ontario, now at Norfolk, to be transferred to that station, to be used as a receiving vessel, under the command of Commander John S. Nichols; and the Recruiting service will be under the charge of Comdr John J. Young.

FATAL PEDESTRIANISM.—The New York Commercial says "that at St. Kitts, in March last, a great feat of pedestrianism was accomplished by Lieutenant Lithbridge, of the 85th Light Infantry. A match was made between him and a corporal to walk from the barracks to Basseterre—12 miles—and back. The corporal did it in six hours and twenty-three minutes, the lieutenant in four hours and twenty-three minutes, under a tropical sun. But the consequence was that on the first April both corporal and lieutenant were carried to their graves."

SIR E. L. BULWER.—We learn from the best authority that this distinguished author is on the eve of sailing for the United States of North America, in which he intends to make a protracted stay. His ostensible object is the improvement of his health, which, we regret to hear, has been for a long time declining. We cannot doubt, however, that the rich ore he will gather in the course of his wanderings will be used in the glowing alembic of his mind, and reproduced in some original and brilliant form. We understand that some of our distinguished *literati* propose tendering him a public dinner prior to his departure.—*London Court Journal.*

SANDS'S SARSAFARILLA.—Every plant and flower in the universe teaches us by its simple power in the cure of disease—that none of God's creatures are made in vain. As numerous and various as the products of the vegetable kingdom, are the diseases to which man is subject—and surely we may believe that in the great cabinet of Nature which is open to us, every one of these ills may find its balm. Let hundreds, then, who have given themselves up to despair, still hope. In SANDS'S SARSAFARILLA has been discovered a certain remedy for many diseases which have hitherto baffled all skill. In cases of Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, obstinate Ulcers, and diseases which arise from an impure state of the blood, it never fails.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton st., New York.

Agents for Washington city.—ROBERT FARNHAM, Bookseller, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 11th street, and R. S. PATTERSON, Druggist, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 9th street.

Price \$1 per bottle; 6 bottles for \$5.

Rheumatism, Dropsy, Sore Throat, Fever Sore, &c. have at length met a conqueror. The BLACK (or Allebasi's) SALVE has power over all these complaints, and removes them speedily; and also over Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, Cuts and Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Ague in the Face, Eczema, &c., &c. Inquire of the agent for a pamphlet, and then procure the Salve, if you would be speedily restored. Physicians supplied gratis, for a trial. See pamphlet. For sale by N. B. Allebasi's Health Pills, Toothache Drops, and Poor Man's Plaster, for sale at the same place. may6—colw